SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year..... SUNDAY, Per Year. DATLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Readers who intend to leave town for the summer may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing es. The address may be changed as is desired Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Worthy of Attention.

Some paragraphs in Mayor McCLEL-LAN's address to the convention of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park on Tuesday are by no means unworthy of comparison with the President's vigorous utterances at the same place yesterday.

How wholesome, for example, is this sentiment from the Mayor's address:

The country needs men of thought and men of learning, and needs them badly. The man who thinks may be a greater patriot than the man who does. It has been said that no amount of sweetness and light will avail unless accompanied by action, which is the same as saying that the brain would be useless without the power of expression. We have deified action at the expense of thought. The good old motto, 'Act in haste, repent at leisure.' no longer stands at the top of our copy books. We have so persistently preached the doctrine of action that we are almost convinced that any action is better than none. Not only have sweetness and light been discarded as effeminate fads, but thought | fected for the new provinces will amply and deliberation bid fair to follow them. 'If you can't act well, then act badly; but, for Heaven's sake, act.' threatens to become our guiding rule. When Samson pulled down the pillars of the temple he certainly performed a most vigorous action, and yet it may well be questioned whether a little more sweetness and light and a little less vigor might not have been as instructive and beneficial. Vigorous action is very admirable at times, but 'look before you leap ' is a safe rule of life."

Then, too, how salutary is the lesson conveyed in these few lines of the Mayor's address:

"We suffer from the spirit of unrest which frequently prompts us to ill considered, immatured and thoughtless action, often merely for the sake of doing something. We are inclined to applaud the man who does, not so much because he accomplishes anything useful as because he accomplishes comething, be it good, bad or indifferent.

This spirit of unrest permeates our whole national life, political, social, educational. Contentment bids fair to be banished from our existence. He who is content is sneered at as being without ambition, and yet ambition and hysteries are very different things. Contentment and happiness are synonymous, but we prefer to sacrifice both in a struggle for the unobtainable. Were our ambitions laudable our state of mind would be most com mendable, but unfortunately we scarcely know what we are striving for. We have forgotten that deeds are merely a means to an end. Having no particular end in view, we treat the deeds themselves as the summum bonum, the ultimate object of at-

There is balmy truth enveloping these utterances of the Mayor's which should be taken home to every American heart. There are times when we should masticate crosscut saws, battle axes and adzes, and assert that we are fond of the fodder, but for a steady diet aren't they rather trying?

## School Question Settled

The Toronto Globe announces the settlement of Canada's school question. The issue arose from the proposal to include in the Canadian federation, as provinces, two areas carved out of the wast Northwest territories. Other issues, springing out of the same measure. have excited active controversy and have stimulated political animosity, but the school question has dominated all, in the country as well as in Parliament, since the introduction of the Autonomy bill on Feb. 21.

The special features involved in that struggle raised questions of provincial rights and sectarian education in the public schools. In the older provinces of eastern Canada this matter has found its own adjustment under the operation of the British North America act of 1867. under which the Dominion was created. The admission of Manitoba brought the school question of that province to the front, and a serious complication resulted. The matter was finally adjusted, rather than settled, by a compromise. The adjustment was effected nearly ten years ago, but even now the old question breaks out from time to time, and the Manitoba issue has played its part in the controversy over Alberta and Saskatche-

In the present instance also, a solution is reached on the basis of compromise. The Globe says: "With strong convictions. political, religious, racial, on either side. settlement could not have been secured on any other basis." The extremists of one side stood for schools in which religious instruction, as such, should have no place. The extremists of the other side stood for separate and distinct sectarian schools in which religious doctrine should be taught and religious duties observed. Scotch and English Protestantism was arrayed against French-Canadian Roman Catholicism. Another faction stood midway and declared for full provincial autonomy in the matter. Ambiguities in the British North America act and in the Northwest Territories act made it possible for each to stand immovably upon an interpretation of Cana-

As the matter is decided for the new provinces, there will be in all schools a books, uniform teachers' certificates and uniform inspection." In no way whatever is there to be ecclesiastical control, Protestant or Catholic, nor can there be elected by the rate payers under the

da's equivalent for a Constitution.

nature of which, whether Protestant or Catholic, will be determined for each school by the trustees, in accordance with the views of the majority of the parents whose children are in attendance. We infer from the matter at hand that attendance during this half hour is not made compulsory if the nature of the instruction is contrary to the views of the parents; that is, a Protestant child will

not be compelled to receive Catholic instruction, and vice versa, Commenting on this matter early in March, we called attention to the desirability of full and unrestricted provincial autononomy by which Quebec, with its overwhelming Roman Catholic population, might establish a school system in accordance with the desire of its people, and by which the new provinces. heavily Protestant, would be equally free to adopt such a system as would be acceptable to their people. Just as neither Massachusetts nor New Jersey has any voice in the school systems of Illinois or Nebraska, so it seems better that Alberta and Saskatchewan should be free from any control or influence from Quebec or proved impossible, and Canada has undoubtedly worked out the best possible of compromises, and has reached a decision on a matter of extreme delicacy with the minimum of bitterness

The point of greatest importance perhaps is the fact that our neighbor stands well up in the matter of education. She has 21,000 public schools and 31,000 teachers. Her annual expenditure for public instruction exceeds \$12,000,000. She has seventeen universities and fifty-three colleges, and 70 per cent, of all her people are able to read. The compromise efsafeguard a region which will soon be to Canada what our own West has been to the United States.

#### Massachusetts, Reciprocity and Tariff Reform.

It is now announced that Representative JOHN W. WEEKS of the Twelfth district is to be elected chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Convention this fall "mainly because he made his fight for Congress on the reciprocity and tariff reform issue." The chairman of the Resolutions Committee will be selected "because he stands with the reciprocity and tariff reform sentiments of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress," says the Boston Advertiser, which adds that "this year's convention will be distinctively a tariff reform convention," and that Lieutenant-Governor CURTIS GUILD, Jr., the probable nominee for Governor, "is strongly committed to reciprocity and tariff reform by the party of protection."

A year ago Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE was sure that every advocate of tariff reform was guilty of treason and that all advocates of reciprocity were secretly plotting to overthrow the Government. He did not change these opinions until 60,000 Old Bay State Republicans signed a petition for a reciprocity plank in the State platform, Mr. LODGE wept-affecting sight!-when the party made him change his views, and he allowed the State convention to adopt a mild and harmless reciprocity plank. The Hon. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS ran as a Democratic tariff reformer for Governor and amazed Mr. Lodge and his organization JOHN L. BATES, th can candidate for reelection. Therefore, this year's Republican convention is to be allowed to say what the delegates think, not what Mr. Longe thinks they ought to think.

The Massachusetts idea of tariff reform and reciprocity must be thoroughly understood if the sentiment in that State for changes in the tariff is to be weighed accurately. The altruists of the Old Bay State would let into this country, under a moderate duty, all commodities not manufactured or produced by themselves. They do not raise cattle, but do make shoes: therefore, let hides in free, but clap a stiff duty on footgear. They produce no wool, but much pinchbeck jewelry; hence it is necessary in their opinion that wool should be free, and pinchbeck jewelry heavily taxed. Their production of wines is not alarmingly great, but a number of gentlemen make fat dividends by employing Canadians in the fishing industry; cut down the duty on wines, and jack it up on fish. The fishing smacks that Mr. LODGE calls "the nursery of the American navy" are manned now principally by British subjects, but the profits go into American pockets.

Mr. Lodge's power over the Massachusetts Republicans is a little out of joint, perhaps, at present. However, when the sort of tariff revision and reciprocity demanded by his opponents within the party is considered calmly there is nothing to indicate any immediate and startling changes in the Dingley tariff schedules through their agency.

## Will There Be an Armistice in the

Far East? No request for an armistice has been addressed directly to Japan by Russia, but it is reported that the Czar has intimated to President ROOSEVELT the wish that a truce might be arranged. We are told, on what seems trustworthy authority, that the Tokio Government has declined to assent to a temporary cessation of hostilities unless Russia shall practically acknowledge herself to be the beaten party by presenting the proposal to the Mikado, and unless the plenipotentiaries shall first have met | not beneath the belly of his automobile. and Russia's willingness to comply with 'uniform curriculum, uniform text- terms of peace acceptable to Japan shall

have been demonstrated. Onlookers who are inclined to sympathize with Russia say that a mighty European Power should not be asked any endowment of sectarian schools out to humble itself by praying for peace of the public funds. School trustees, at the hands of an Asiatic enemy forcorresponding to the school boards and | merly despised. They add that by such school committees of the United States, an act of public humiliation the prestige of the St. Petersburg Government would operation of the electoral laws of the be fatally impaired in the eyes of its own known as "lay Judges," and not necesprovinces, will control the schools under subjects. It is further argued that if sarily members of the legal profession. ordinances provided by the Provincial Japan's professed willingness to take The original theory concerning the "lay

from the public fund all instruction will is sincere she cannot, with any show of be secular excepting that of the last half | logic or consistency, object to a provihour of each school day. That time will | sional suspension of arms at the seat of be devoted to religious instruction, the war. Finally, doubt is east on the effect which a battle between OYAMA and LINIEVITCH might have upon the temper of the belligerents.

in St. Petersburg is natural enough. The wavering Czar and his worried advisers have had their fill of mortification, and they foresee that if LINIEVITCH is beaten and driven out of Manchuria lude the muzhiks with the legend that peace had been mercifully granted by the Little Father to the prayers of an before the battle of Sedan. If an armistice could then have been secured from Prussia and the groundwork of a treaty of peace agreed upon the Second Empire would have had at its disposal the armies under MACMAHON and BAZAINE, and the September insurrection would never have been witnessed in Paris, or, had it occurred, it could have been Ontario provinces. This course has suppressed. Even after the capitulation at Sedan, had BISMARCK been willing to treat with the captive Emperor or with the fugitive Empress, the provisional Republican Government would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to and renown. cope with the garrison of Metz, which numbered more than 170,000.

It was not Germany's cue, however, to save the French Second Empire, any more than it is Japan's to shield the Russian autocrat from catastrophe. Moreover, a peace made in September, 1870, would have seemed to BISMARCK premature, because he had not yet sufficiently rectified Germany's western frontier and was not in a position to claim Alsace-Lorraine and a colossal money indemnity. He must have recognized, moreover, that better guarantees of the permanence of a peace would be attainable from a Republican Government commanding the confidence of the French people than from a discredited empire, which, like the monarchy of Louis XVIII., might be looked upon as propped by foreign bayonets. Nobody can fail to see in retrospect that the statesman who in rejecting negotiations until Metz and

Paris had surrendered. The points of likeness in the present situation are obvious. What is Japan fighting for? Not only to expel Russia from Manchuria, but to put an end to her dream of military and naval ascendency in the Far East. Neither of those capital aims can be regarded as attained so long as LINIEVITCH is permitted to hold Kirin and Harbin, and so long as Russia retains the naval fortress, Vladivostok. By the middle of August, when the plenipotentiaries are expected to assemble, or, at all events, by the time that Russia's representatives can be pinned down to the acceptance of a definite basis of peace, LINIEVITCH may have been forced to surrender, or to retreat west of Lake Baikal, and Vladivostok may have been invested by sea and

land. There is another point of view which many a liberty loving American may be disposed to take-that, namely, of the Russian revolutionists. From one end of the Czar's dominions to the other it is known that this war is a Grand Ducal war. Its success would have been the failure means for them disgrace and perhaps annihilation. If the champions of autocracy can manage to evade the consequences or mask the depth of their incompetence and folly, they may be able, with the aid of LINIEVITCH'S veterans, to stifle the people's wrath and indignation, which now threatens to explode. The army massed in Northern Manchuria has to-day for the reactionists and bureaucrats of St. Petersburg the significance possessed for French imperialists in '870 by BAZAINE's great host at Metz. It represents their supreme resource; the last card left for them to play in the desperate game of

# Lay Judge Dill of New Jersey. Mr. JAMES B. DILL of the bar of New York and the bar of New Jersey is some-

what of a humorist. He must be amused at the astonishment caused by his appointment to be a "Judge" of the Court of Errors and Appeals in New Jersey, and at the significance attached to his acceptance of that eminent post, at the supposed sacrifice of a lucrative corporation practise.

The New York Times informs Mr. DILL that the court which he is to adorn "is one man's labor is as valuable body of employers as any other made up of six Judges who sit with the Chief Justice and the Chancellor of the State." The World finds it extraordinary that "a great corporation lawyer prefers to accept a \$3,000 position on the bench rather than render the peculiar services which are now the price of the princely fees that Wall Street pays to its legal accomplices." Another New York journal announces that Mr. DILL hopes to reach the bench of the United States Supreme Court by way of this New Jersey "Judgeship." Still another newspaper credits him with abandoning an income of \$300,000 a year from his law practise to become a Judge with a salary of \$3,000, and adds that "one of the last things he did before accepting the new place was to refuse a retainer of \$25,000

offered by an insurance financier." Mr. DILL, in whom the sense of the ludicrous is generally active when he is would probably have been overjoyed to explain to these commentators, if they had given him the opportunity, the peculiar constitution of the tribunal to

which he has been appointed. The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals consists of the Chancellor and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, representing the regular judiciary of the State; and in addition there are six "Judges" commonly Legislatures. In all schools maintained | part in negotiations for a lasting peace | Judges" seems to have been that they

would impart to the deliberations of the court an element of practical business sense, while the learned Chancellor and the full bench of the Supreme Court supplied the law. Appointments as "lay Judge" have been made the rewards of political service; they have been sought That an armistice should be wanted and obtained sometimes because they carried the courtesy title of "Judge," just as the appointment to a Governor's staff

からいかいいからいないいけんではいいかっているいいと

confers upon the civilian recipient the military style of Colonel. There has been much talk in New Jertheir cup of shame will overflow. If, on sey of amending the Constitution in order the other hand, they could manage to to abolish the "lay Judges" altogether, secure an armistice without asking for as a superfluous if not a ridiculous atit, they would be able, by and by, to de- tachment to the judiciary proper. Recently it has been the custom of Jersey Governors to appoint lawyers rather than laymen to these supernumerary Judgeexhausted foe. The Czar, in truth, at ships; but a lawyer so appointed is not this conjuncture is in a position similar | the less a "lay Judge," and not the more to that occupied by Napoleon III. just is he really a part of the regular judicial

system of the State. In entering this august if heterogene ous tribunal Mr. JAMES B. DILL is following the respected footsteps of "Judge" GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, the distinguished Newark brewer and politician. Mr. KRUEGER sat for years alongside the Chancellor and Supreme Court Justices as a lay Judge in the Court of Errors and Appeals; and it is proper to add that he contributed his opinion, when occasion required, with a gravity, a sententious dignity and a just appreciation of the equities which won for him high credit

Yet we never heard that "Judge" KRUEGER felt himself called upon, by the judicial or extrajudicial proprieties, to abandon his brewery business.

Though German Social Democrats may fume at M. JAURES'S being forbidden to address a public meeting in Berlin, the Kaiser will lose no sleep over the matter, nor is France likely to make trouble. The police control of meetings is as rigid in republican France as it is in Prussia, and instances can easily be found in Paris and other French towns of the suppression of Socialist and anarchist speakers. The free-

dom of print is far greater in both lands. Kaiser WILHELM does not care particularly what the Social Democrate think of his actions, save when they are incautious enough to venture within the tentacles of the l se majesté ordinances. He is not likely to pay much heed to them till they have actually acquired a majority in the Reichstag, an event that may not be far had German interests at heart was right off. If M. JAURES had been allowed to speak he would probably have been attacked bitterly by many Socialists, for his views are opposed by many of his own party in France, and are even more objectionable to the advanced section which seems now to control the German

> sary thing, as much for the nation as for the dividual. - Mr. ROOSEVELT to the schoolteachers. About \$25,000,000 was the sum needed on June 30 to make the nation's credit and debit columns balance

Dr. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, the Hartford Daily Times thinks, "is certain to bring up somewhere besides the Episcopal fold, in which he now is"; but it questions if he will "Men who form the habit of shifting their religious conceptions," it save. "are very apt to continue the process until their intellectual energy begins to wane. Dr. BRIGGS has been all at sea, religiously ver since he began criticizing the Bible, for he's a man of the kind that needs the rudder of an authority which he will not dare to criticize; but when he accepts the Pope as his authority he is likely to be at rest for good. Will the Roman Catholic Church reject his scholarly aid in its theological schools as the Episcopal Church has done?

### GOMPERS AND THE CLERK. Comparts n of the Pay Received From the American Federation of Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The American Federationist is the title of the official outhpiece of the American Federation Labor, and in it each month are published the receipts and expenditures for the previous month. The July edition contains the following two items of expenditures for services just as they are here reproduced: Extra cierks: G. A. Boswell (one week), \$8.25

F. MacCallen (one week), \$8; N. Taylor three and a half weeks), \$31.50; B. M. Holtzman (one half week), \$4; L. M. Baldwin (one-third week), \$3. month's salary, Samuel Gompers.

250.00 It will be noticed that for six and onethird weeks labor of clerks the sum of which the stakes are the destiny of a \$54.75 is paid—or about one-fifth of the sum allowed Mr. Gompers for four weeks of his services. Further computation shows that six and one-third weeks of clerk labor is quivalent in value to four-fifths of a week labor performed by Mr. Gompers.

It is presumable that an eight hour work-F of L at Washington, Six and one-third weeks equal therefore 304 hours, which pro duces the official labor union rate of 18 cents per hour for clerk services. Four weeks o Mr. Gompers's labor computed similarly places rate for supervisory labor a 30 1-5 per hour. This establishes the patent fact that one

This establishes the parent has equivalent hour of Mr. Gompers's labor is equivalent in value to, roughly estimated, one whole day of the labor of a clerk. But what becomes of the dogma of labor unionism, that dy of employers as any other TROY, July 6. INQUISITIVE.

## THE 16 TO 1 TOWN.

#### Vivid Picture of the Delights of Life in a Modest Nebraska Settlement. From the Chester Herald.

Anything and Everything can be raised hereeven to a Disturbance, and all kind of crops flourist here with incredible haste and accuracy.

Chester is a 16 to 1 town; has 16 worthless curs t 1 valuable dog: is 16 miles from any town that amounts to shucks: has a 16 acre park, but not all under enclosure just at the present writing: has 16 story buildings, the last 14 stories, however, are no as yet completed: has a hand of 16 pieces; ball club which possesses 16 crackerjack players and the soil here and in the country adjacent is depthless; we have large, long and wide treele prairies: woodland groves; sparkling streams with sufficient volume, velocity and force to wash Mont Pelee off the Face of the Earth.

This is Eden, that other Eden of which you hav heard so much is only a small affair, a mere sideow as compared with it. Our Ministers are ripe students and eloquent, and their Flocks are Devout, Charitable and Atten-

Our Teachers are learned and cultured, and the Scholars kind, neat, punctual, obedient and studious. Our Farmers, Merchants and Profes sional Gentlemen are peers in their several avenues Your Uncle Samuel's business at this point of the Compass is conducted by and presided over by one

and attractive. We are the proud possessors of Colonels, Captains Majors. Lieutenants, &c., as well as bevies of the fairer sex who are married and are marriageable. And, Young Man of the Effete East, the Blizzardy North, the Sunny South or of the Golden West, or portals swing open to you and you are invited to oin us in our Mad Rush for Financial Supremacy

God's most resplendent Roses, who is not only

I and here is high, and like the Republican vote, is steadily and rapidly forging to the Front. And, now. Stranger, when you conclude to infest the confines of our Domain bring with you you Cognomen and Jug-and especially the Jug. when you invade the territory of Chester, the home of

# MR. ROOT'S RETURN TO THE CAB-

Its Significance Discussed by an Old Par litteal and Pers nal Friend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ssumed by everybody who discusses Mr. Root's return to the Cabinet that the motive mpelling him is his ambition to succeed Mr. Roosevelt as President, and it is a not unreasonable assumption. Mr. Root in going to Washington will give up probably the greatest professional income at the New York bar, of which he is unquestionably the leader now that Mr. Choate has practically retired from the strenuous labors of his profession

Mr. Root's present age of 60 years, too, is not much above the average period of life at which our Presidents have been elected. Even in 1908 he will be younger by five years than was Harrison at his inauguration in 1841, two years younger than Zachary Taylor and three years younger than James Buchanan. He will be only one year older than were John Adams and Martin Van Ruren, but he will be twenty years older than was President Roose velt when he was inaugurated last year. Mr Root, too, is in the prime of his developmen physically and intellectually. His life has man of my acquaintance has preserved more fully his youthful vigor, and I have known nim ever since he began the struggle in New York. For all practical purposes he is a young man still, except that he has his powers better in hand than when I first met him, a singularly attractive youthful personality, but the stimlus of his ambition is in no wise lessened.

It is somewhat interesting, if not suggestive hat the average age of our Presidents has declined from about 58 years before the civil war to 51 years since then. Except for Tyler, inaugurated at 51 years, Polk and Filimore at 50 and Pierce at 49, the average for the Presidents before the civil war was nearly 62 years, or the age of John Adams, the second President, and five years greater than that of Washington. Since the civil war we have our younges President, Roosevelt, 43 years of age at his inauguration in 1901, or six years younger than Franklin Pierce, the youngest before the war. Gen. Grant was inaugurated at 47 years. Barfield at 49 and Cleveland at 48.

These facts suggest no more than that perhaps Mr. Root at 64 years in 1909 will be above the average Presidential age in both periods and very much above that since the war. If, however, his vigor persists he will be practically as youthful as any of them. Moreover, at this period the persistency of the powers of a strong man lasts longer than formerly. The average age or expectancy of life has increased. At 60 years a man is now much younger so far as concerns fitness for the strain of great affairs than he was in the early days of this republic.

Mr. Root's age, therefore, will be no handicap on his ambitions. It may rather commend him the more to the judgment of the public, for we are now in a period when th ripeness of maturity, its calmness, poise and conduct of the national Government. Mr. Roosevelt is a President of extraordinary popularity-a popularity so great that for the oment he seems to have largely obliterated partizan lines in national politics; but three years hence the country may feel the need of a rest from his strenuous aggressiveness. may want the repose of confidence in a calmer helmsman, and already there appear signs of a conservative reaction

It may be assumed that Bryan will be the next Democratic candidate for President. The effort which has been made since the awful defeat of Parker to shelve Bryan in favor of an even more extreme radical seems for the moment to have been brought to a halt. The Republican candidate, however, will be representative of conservatism in comparison with Bryan, and if the public temper remains as it appears to be now a seasoned statesman of the equilibrium of Mi Root would meet its demands in 1908.

This brings me again to the question-Is Mr. Root going again into the Cabinet because of any fixed conviction that he will be the Republican to succeed Mr. Roosevelt? I don't believe it. Mr. Root is not a man of illusions but is a coolheaded, philosophic statesman, and a practical politician, also. This is a time anomalous in our political history. Never was it so impossible as now to see ahead into the political possibilities of the future. election of Mr. Roosevelt has brought about a confusion of political sentiment of which the most far seeing statesman cannot even so much as imagine the result. For the moment, the dreadful monster of socialism seems to election for President a recession in the wave of prosperity will be due, and it is likely to come somewhere about 1908. Radicalism may suit the public temper then. The desire and purpose of pushing the candidacy of Mr. Root e attributed to Mr. Roosevelt, and it is not improbable that he has them. Yet Mr. Roosevelt may proceed in the next three years in a way to render Mr. Root's election impossible kindling a radical spirit which will burn intensely in 1908. The retirement of a President so ardent in his impulses, so eccentric so unusual as a personality, a popular hero so unique, may leave a void which cannot be filled except by another picturesque character, and in the next three years such a personage may arise and 1908 may be his year of destiny. Asitis, Mr. Roosevelt obscures everybody else Can helift up into his place any other man, no

natter how great his intrinsic ability? My own notion is that Mr. Root's impulse are mixed, like those of the rest of us. In the first place, like Mr. Choate, he has a fortune ample for his needs and has not the motive to increase it which drove him in the earlier days of his professional career. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." "The life is more than meat and the body is more than raiment. The most exalted place in the chancelleries of the world is now the office of the American Secretary of State. In that place Mr. Root will be a figure of high international impor-tance. It is a post at which the most vaulting mbition might stop, and for its duties Mr Root is peculiarly qualified. He will be one of the foremost men in the world and he will justify his right to the place. Mr. Roosevelt, as quoted by you to-day, has called him the greatest man in the public life of any country, and it is not improbable that in the Department of State he will verify even so seemingly extravagant an appreciation.

We must not forget that an opportunity again to enter a foremost place in public life is always alluring for a man who has once been conspicuous in it. When the late Speaker Reed resigned his seat in Congress to come to New York to practise law he was like a fish out of water, though he made at once a large professional income. as he said, "could I break a five dollar bill without breaking my heart"; yet

he was not content. Moreover, a man of Mr. Root's character is eeded in an Administration of which, popular as it is, there is misgiving as to its outcome. He knows that the conservatism of the cour try will repose in him unquestioning confi dence and that even the brilliancy of the President will not cast him into the shadow, but will bring him the more into the light. It is veritably a case of the office seeking the man rather than the man the office.

I question if the clearheaded and well noised Elihu Root looks further than the Department of State. The political outlook is too much mixed for any sensible man to harbor dreams of the White House. His nomination in 1908 is a mere betting chance though three years before it seems a good bet NEW YORK, July 7. AN OLD FRIEND

## The Hon, Lunger Limp.

ames which adorn the deed books in the Re office. Indiana. Pa., is an aillterative gem, Lunger Limp. The owner of the name is, or recently was resident of Indiana county.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the

# Verify Your Quotations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps your correspondent "M." will kindly state the chapter and verse in the Bible where the quotation WALL STREET, July 6. HIGHER CRITIC.

## Harsh Charge Against Pretentions Young

From the Harner's Ferry Times We notice that some of our young ladies who pre tend to be "IT" are not very particular whom they choose for companions.

# JUDGE KELLEY'S PARADE.

Fourth of July Celebr tion Held Despite a Trades Uni n Vet ).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have missed seeing in any New York paper an ac count of a notable celebration which took place on the Fourth in the town of Rockland Mass., a thriving place of about 5,000 population, twenty miles southeast of Boston The notable thing about the celebration is its revelation of the influence on a communof one strong, brave, honest man.

A trade procession in honor of the Fourth had been planned, but discussion arose over the engagement of a Plymouth drum corps of the constituent elements of the parade. The drum corps was non-union, and no union band would march in the same parade. Union labor took the matter up and after a public declaration of its displeasure it was considered impossible that any parade could be held, and the project was abandoned. Here is where the brave, reso

George W. Kelley is the Judge of the Dis trict Court which takes in a considerable part of Plymouth county, extending from Whitman to Hull and including the town of Rockland. Judge Kelley hired the Plymouth drum corps, and vowed that there would be a procession if he was the only man in line. All the weak kneed creatures in the town, including some of the clergymen, advised against the action of Judge Kelley, said it was inviting a riot and that an assault would surely be made on the drum corps.

But the Judge was inflexible, immovable. He

insisted that there would be no trouble, and that, even if there were, it was worth a free man's while to assert the right to march un molested on the free soil of Massachusetts. And there was no disturbance of the peace, and the Judge, walking at the head of the line, was followed or surrounded by hundreds of men and women from Rockland and other towns who had caught the infection of his example and were anxious to do a stunt for liberty and freedom

Allow me to add a word of personal information about Judge Kelley. Instead of being a hard hearted, unsympathetic upholder of what the labor unionists call the capitalisc class, he is, on the contrary, an advocate of many of the radical political issues introduced in recent years. Bryan had no warmer supporter in Massachusetts, and the writer of this has heard some of the Judge's neighbors refer to him as a Socialist.

Isn't it encouraging to know that a man holding such opinions will not tolerate union interference with the right of the oftizen to do as he likes so long as he keeps within the law? And isn't the Judge's act worthy of notice in THE SUN, even though it was per formed in a little town a couple of hundred miles away? NEW YORK, July 6.

### THE NAVAL REVOLT.

#### The Dimenity of Conducting a Revolution With a Perambulatory Base. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How

ong the Kniaz Potemkin can keep up its surprising career depends now on whether it can replenish its coal bunkers. By the self-denying assurances regarding foreign vessels, its crew have barred them

selves from obtaining coal except out of Rus sian ships or at some other Russian port than The only other place where they would be likely to find a sufficient supply i Batoum, for except for provisions Poti and Novorossisk would be found barren ground. Besides, strategic reasons dictate the ship remaining in the northern waters of the Black Sea so long as there is a chance that the disaffection may spread to the troops which event coal could be sent down to them from the southern mines to some ac point. What the revolutionists need is a base of operations; it is as necessar; them as it was to Admiral Rojestvensky if they have any well defined plan of action.

would not furnish them such a base. Batoum, supposing they could seize it, is to far away from the scene of the disorders which the revolutionary party evidently hopes to turn into an organized revolt; and there is absolutely no hope of assistance in any form from Turkey. So surely is this the case that the latest news from the Erivan districts, where the massacre of Armenians was going on at the end of May, is that the Sultan's Hamidieh regiments of Kurdish savages were crossing the frontier between Mount Ararat and Olit in order to take part in the murdering and plundering of the unfortunate people; and that with the assent of the Kussian authorities, who have placed a Mussulman General, Alikhanoff Avarski, in command of the troops in the Nakhitchevan district, into which Kurds were coming from Persia. far away from the scene of the disorders which the revolutionary party evidently

from Persia.

A successful revolt in the Transcaucasus would only be possible if arms and ammunition could be procured through Turkey or Persia, but that, in both cases, is out of the question; or if the population united and the troops joined them. The Russian authorities, however, have cleverly divided the population, and so far the troops are faithful; while reenforcements can be sent through the Caucasus from Vladiknykaz to Tiffis direct by road, or by rail round the eastern flank of the great chain to Baku, or by steamer from Astrakhan on the Volga, also to Baku. So long, therefore, as the Russian Government holds the means of communication and has the Turks as allies, the revolt in the Caucasus can only be a disorganized movement, troublesome and dangerous though it may be through its compelling the autocracy to diffuse its forces. The key of the revolutionary situation is on the northern shores of the Black Sea, and the proximity of the Kniaz Potemkin is essential to its chance of success, for the moral support it affords and the means of carrying information from one point to another, not possible in any other way.

In view of the unreliability of the rest of the Black Sea flect, the reported decision of the Russian authorities to allow the rebel ship to exhaust her energy and resources, until the crew must surrender to its own or some other Government, is a wise one. It averts the possibility of the naval revolt spreading and leaves the revolutionary junta in its perambulating base in a precarious situation.

Abandon Rowing at Columbia? from Persia.

A successful revolt in the Transcaucasus

#### Abandon Rowing at Columbia? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Since Colum bla's flasco at Poughkeepsle last week, one of several in succession, there has been more talk of

rowing at this university, and I want to add my voice in favor of this course. As a member of one of Columbia's winning varsity eights I am in a position to know of the inside dis-sensions which hurt this aport. This does not obtain in her other sports. This dissension resulted in the ending of Walter Peet's coaching, and yet this man had coached the only winning crews in regular varsity races in twenty-five years (in fact, since Co umbla took up eight oared racing), viz., the winner

of Pennsylvania race in 1895 and the winner of the Columbia-Annapolis race in 1899. Princeton gave up rowing after having made a failure of it and devoted herself mainly to foot ball, with such good results as we all know. Her environment for rowing is poor; so is ours. Let us do

the Columbia-University of Pennsylvania race in

1886, the winner of the Columbia Cornell Lint

ALUMNUS. NEW YORK. July 7.

Only as Far as G.

From the Missions Bulletin

### ing men in China who have some smattering of English are opening what they call Anglo Chines

schools in Shanghai and neighboring towns. One of these schools frankly advertises its limitations "English taught as far as the letter G. Cuhnel Fairfax on the Japanese

These Japs they are suttenly soldiers, As every old soldier admits, And they've thrown the po' stupid Russians Into moughty disorderly fits.

There's only one thing that's against 'em (Though it doesn't much count in a fight Ah've tried to fo'get

But Ah haven't, as yet-That those fine little cusses ain't white When Ah note that their pleasantest pastime Is to storm a wall eighty feet high

And reduce an impregnable fo'tress. Ah can sca'cely restrain a Banzai! But still in the tales of their prowess Ah do not take perfect delight

Fo' Ah cannot as yet (tho' Ah've tried to) forget That those great little fellows ain't white. When Togo can find Rojestvensky And in less than an hour can make Him look like two bits and a nickel

We must bunch him with Nelson and Drake

Now. Ah have a theory about it.

And Ah hope you'll agree it is right: They look yeller: yet Ah'm willin' to bet

That they really and truly are white RODMAN GILDER.

### TO STOP THE SALE OF TIMBER Attorney-General Authorizes an Action

Against Cornell School of Forestry ALBANY, July 7 .- Attorney-General Mayer to-day authorized the beginning of an action to test the title to land in the Adirondacka between Tupper and Saranac lakes, purchased by the State for the Cornell University School of Forestry, and to annul a conract entered into between the university and the Brooklyn Cooperage Company for the sale of timber cut from the lands. application in this case, which has been before State officers for the last three years, was made by the association of resident of Upper Saranac Lake, the members of which objected to the denuding of this tract of land. This association is composed

mainly of prominent New Yorkers who have summer camps in this region. Several years ago the State, under a legislative act, purchased this tract of 30,000 acres of virgin forest from the Santa Clara Lumber Company at a cost of \$165,000, and deeded it to Cornell University to conschool of experimental forestry, duct a school of experimental forestry. Prof. B. E. Fernow was made its director. Subsequently a contract was entered into between the university and the Brooklyn Cooperage Company for the sale of timber, the policy being to denude and replant the acreage by scientific forest methods in a strength of the cooperage of the cooper period of thirty years. A vigorous protest was made by residents of that section to this scheme, and in 1903 Gov. Odell refused to approve any further appropriation for

An application was made to Attorney. General Davies to begin proceedings to prevent further denudation of the tract, but he refused. Subsequently, application was made to Attorney-General was made to Attorney-General Cunneen and he granted it shortly before the expiration of his term of office. Attorney-General Mayer was requested to give a rehearing in the matter, which he did and which resulted in the decision rendered to-day. The contention of the petitioner is that the land being in the forest preserve and purchased by State money comes under the section of the Constitution which prohibits forever the cutting or sale of timber from wild forest lands.

Attorney-General Mayer is of the opinion that the contract made with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company went beyond the pur-Cunneen

Cooperage Company went beyond the purposes for which the land was purchased and that it is a proper thing to have the courts pass upon the questions involved.

### SACRED HEART SCHOOL MOVES. Old 17th Street Institution to Be Reopened on the Ogden Estate.

The Sacred Heart convent and school for girls conducted for nearly sixty years at 40 West Seventeenth street will be closed permanently to-day. In a deal which the Ladies of the Sacred Heart concluded yesterday through the Century Realty Company, the property is taken in exchange for the old William B. Ogden estate at Aqueduct avenue and the Washington Bridge. The school will be reopened there as soon as the necessary construction changes are effected. The price paid for the new site was not disclosed.

The old Odgen residence is a substantial stone building containing forty rooms. Eleven acres of ground have been secured. This will give the school seclusion and open space. It is stated that the Ogden mansion is so spacious that very little altera-tion will have to be made to fit it for con-

vent and school purposes.

The old school in West Seventeenth street has educated three generations of girls belonging to well known families of this city. Many converts to the Catholic

this city. Many converts to the Catholic faith of social prominence have been instructed there and its chapel was the scene of their baptism and confirmation. The organization known as the Children of Mary, which held its meetings there, included a large number of Catholic women.

One of the projects connected with the changed location of the school is to have the Children of Mary erect the chapel on the new convent grounds. A structure is planned which will be a gem of ecclesiastical art. It is expected that the old conver a buildings in West Seventeenth street will be demolished at once for a commercial structure.

## UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.

Large Increase in Enrolment-Opening of the Courses and Faculty Reception. The summer school of New York Uni versity, on University Heighte, its eleventh year on Thursday. The enrolment has made it necessary for the university to rent three fraternity houses

for use as dormitories in addition to Gould Hall and Butler Hall. The first day's figures indicate that the number of students will exceed 300, a gain of 50 per cent. Miss Patty S. Hill, supervisor of kindergartens and principal of the Kindergarten Training School at Louisville, Ky., began her course on kindergarten theory and practise yesterday. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of physical training in New York city, has organized a new department of physical training and school

which the first lecture will be given Friday Prof. Joseph Bowden of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, will take the place Ladue in mathematics. Prof. Lowes, appointed this month head of the department of English at College, gives some special courses.

The faculty's reception to the students will be given Monday afternoon on the

### OPEN AIR CATHEDRAL SERVICE. Many Communicants of Epiphany Chape Going in Parties to Join in It.

lawn of the chancellor's residence.

Officials of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine expect that more than 300 communicants of Epiphany chapel, the old Pro-Cathedral on Stanton street, will go to the grounds of the cathedral on Morningside Heights for the first outdoor services of the cathedral, to be held tomorrow afternoon. Parties of twenty and thirty persons, consisting in large part of women and children, will board trolley cars at the Bowery and be taken up to the

cars at the Bowery and be taken up to the cathedral grounds early in the afternoon.

The trip is made possible through funds provided by Bishop Potter. The parties will be in charge of the clergy and workers at the chapel, with Canon William Wier Gilliss, vicar of the chapel, in command. Lunches will be carried by those who go.

The service will be held at 5 o'clock. It replaces the former 4 o'clock vesper service in the crypt of the cathedral. It will

in the crypt of the cathedral. It will last less than an hour and will be held on the steps of the synod house. Archdeacon Nelson will be the preacher

### JUDGE DILL ON DECK. He Is Sworn In at Trenton and Sits With His Fellow Judges in His First Case.

TRENTON, July 7 .- James B. Dill of East Orange was sworn in to-day as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals. The oath was administered by Chancellor Magle. Presiding Judge of the court. The first case in which Mr. Dill sat was on a metion of Attorney-General McCarter to continue a chancery injunction restraining the elec-tion of new officers by a voting trust for the Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Company. After a conference of the court the motion was denied.

Architecture holds the first place in American Homes and Gardens, published by Minn & Co. of the Scientific American, the July number of which appears as a new competitor in the growing list of periodicals devoted to country home life. the place of the Scientific American Building Monthly. We have here among other finely illustrated articles full descriptions of actual residences, a Swiss chale an Italian vil'a. a colonial house and one of the later Dorle column type, with two seaside palaces. There is an interesting account of the Spanish Missions. besides papers on the dining room, garden statuary home decoration and furnishing and freproofing. The garden and household economy are not neglected and current events are commented on edi-